Fibre Reinforced Plastic Concepts for Structural Chassis Components

Gundolf Kopp,
Oliver Deisser,
Prof. Dr. Horst E. Friedrich

DLR

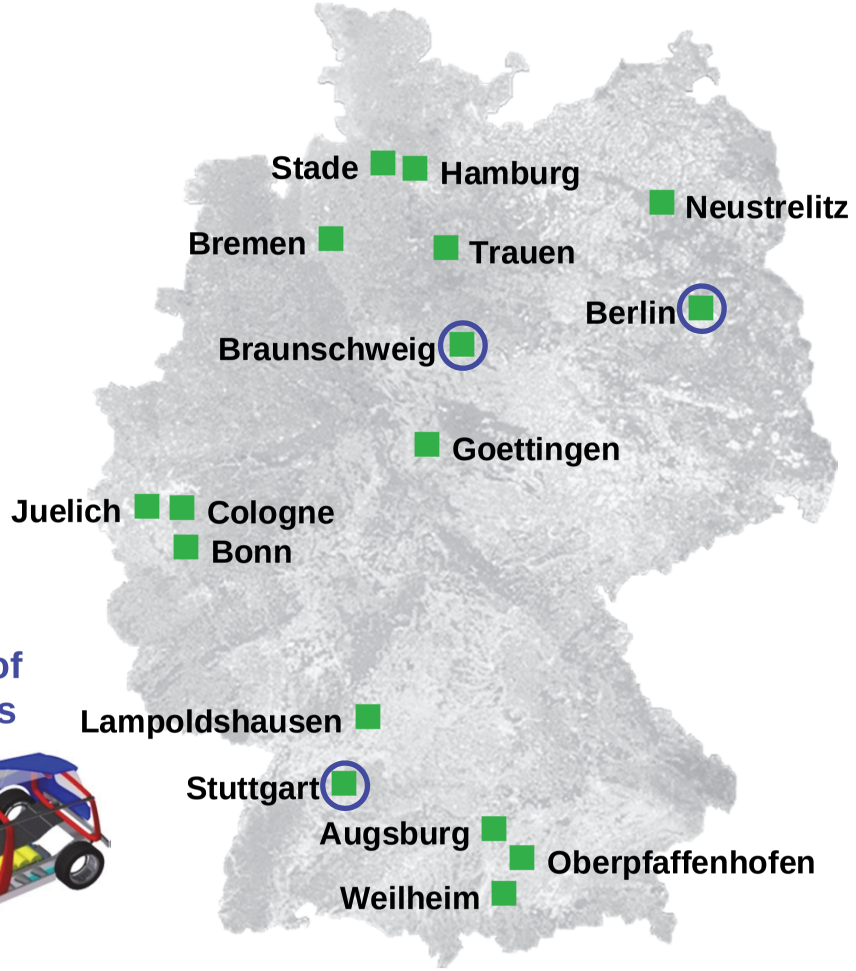
contents

- DLR & Institute of Vehicle Concepts
- Why lightweight design?
- Chassis suspensions in general
- Fibre reinforced plastics (FRP) and chassis suspensions
- Possibilities in activating functions in chassis suspension
- Conclusion and forecast

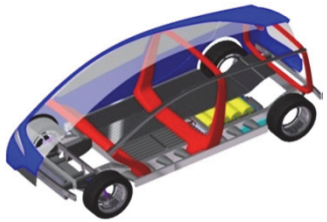
Locations and employees

7400 employees across
32 institutes and facilities at
16 sites.
Offices in Brussels,
Paris and Washington.

Research Areas:
- Aeronautics
- Space Research and Technology
- ***Transport***
- Energy
- Space Administration
- Project Management Agency



DLR & Institute of Vehicle Concepts



Mass reduction for decreasing the running resistance

Equotation of motion:

$$\Sigma F_w = \underbrace{m_g \cdot g \cdot f_R \cdot \cos\alpha}_{F_R} + \underbrace{r_L \cdot A \cdot c_w \cdot v^2/2}_{F_L} + \underbrace{b \cdot (m_g + \Sigma m_{rot})}_{F_B} + \underbrace{m_g \cdot g \cdot \sin\alpha}_{F_{St}}$$

$$\Sigma F_w = F_R + F_L + F_B + F_{St}$$

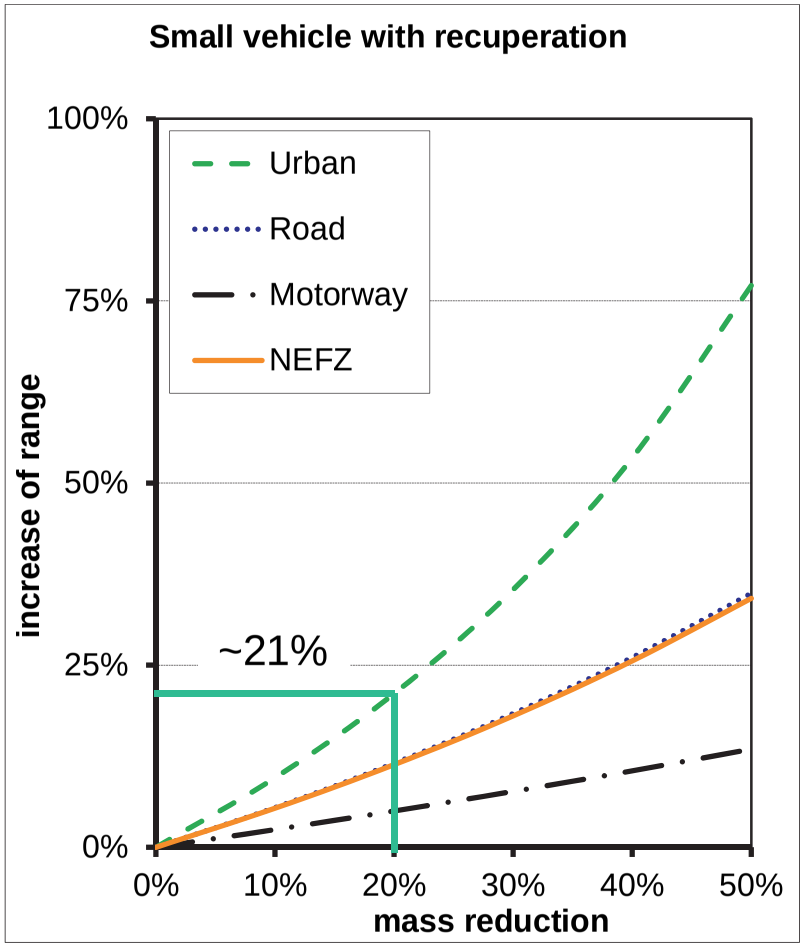
~35% ~25% ~40%

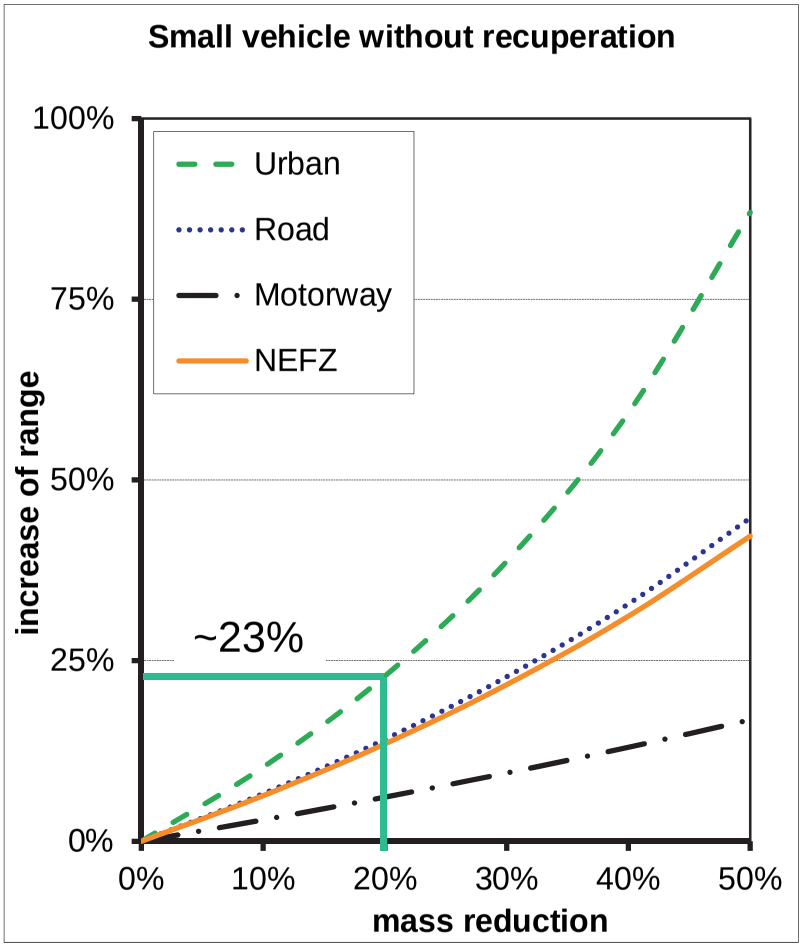
~75% = F(m)

⇒ Reducing the need for energy by reducing mass:

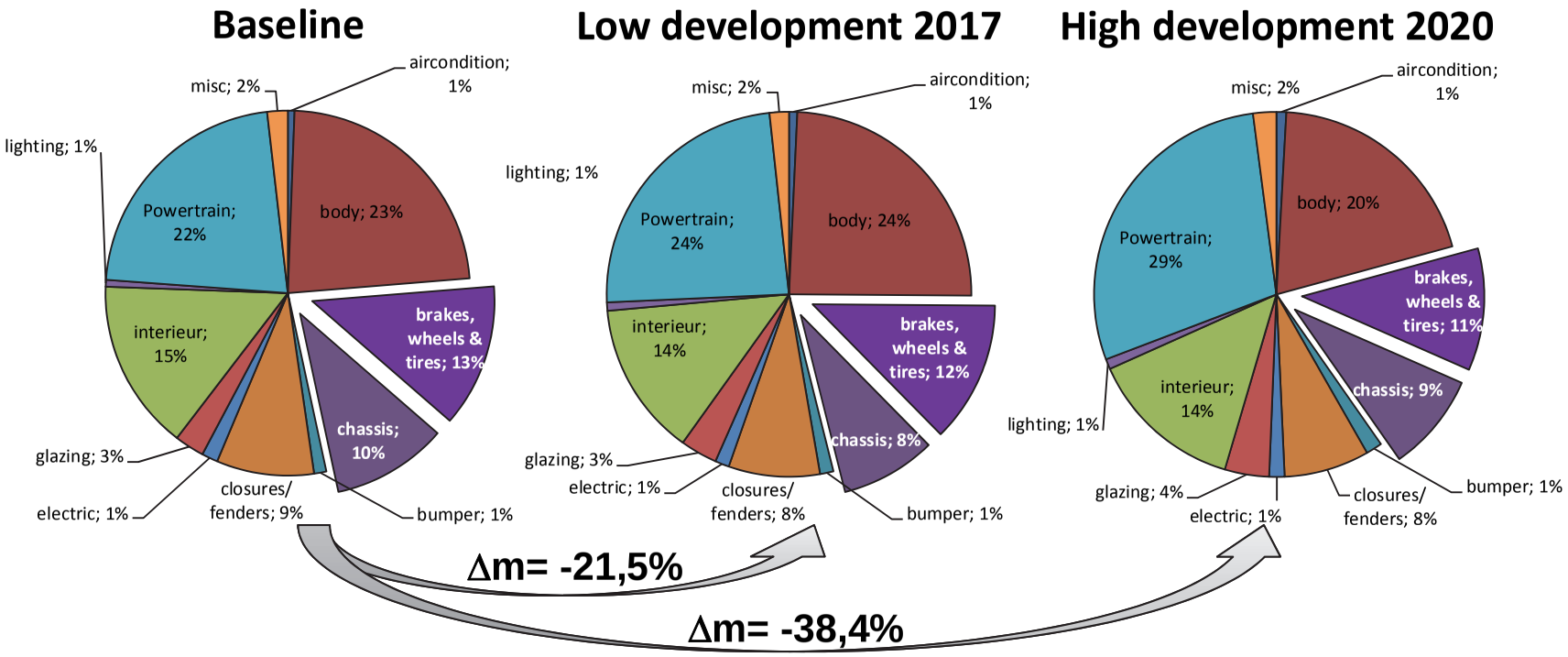
- Within the system boundary chassis suspension:
  - Mass of wheelmount, control arm,…
  - Mass of springs, dampers,…
- With inclusion of other subsidairy systems (eg. drivetrain):
  - Wheel integrated or wheel close engine

Increase of range by mass reduction





Mass distribution in the vehicle



Reference: Toyota Venza $\Delta m_{suspension}$= -27% $\Delta m_{suspension}$= -43%

⇨ No verification of the results
(neither by simulation nor by testings)

Source: "An Assessment of Mass Reduction Opportunities for a 2017 – 2020 Model Year Vehicle Program"; Lotus Engineering Inc. [2010]

Lightweight design strategies

Step 1

Requirements, Conditions and Standards

- Law
- Customer and Market
- CO2-Strategy

Step 2

Concept

- Package
- Integration
- Modularisation
- Technologies

Step 2.1

Materials

- Materials
- Surfaces
- Processes

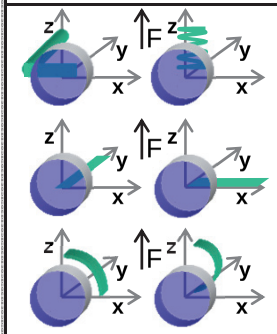
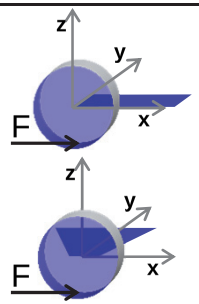
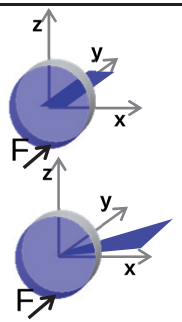
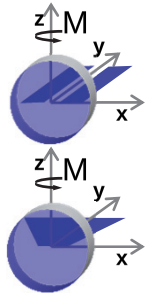
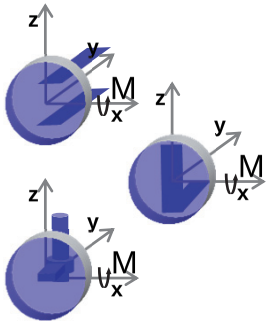
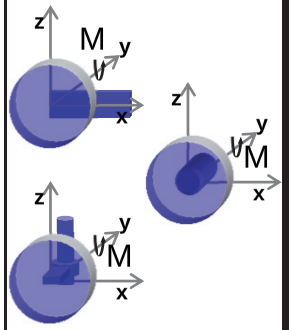
Step 2.2

Design

- Shape
- Geometry

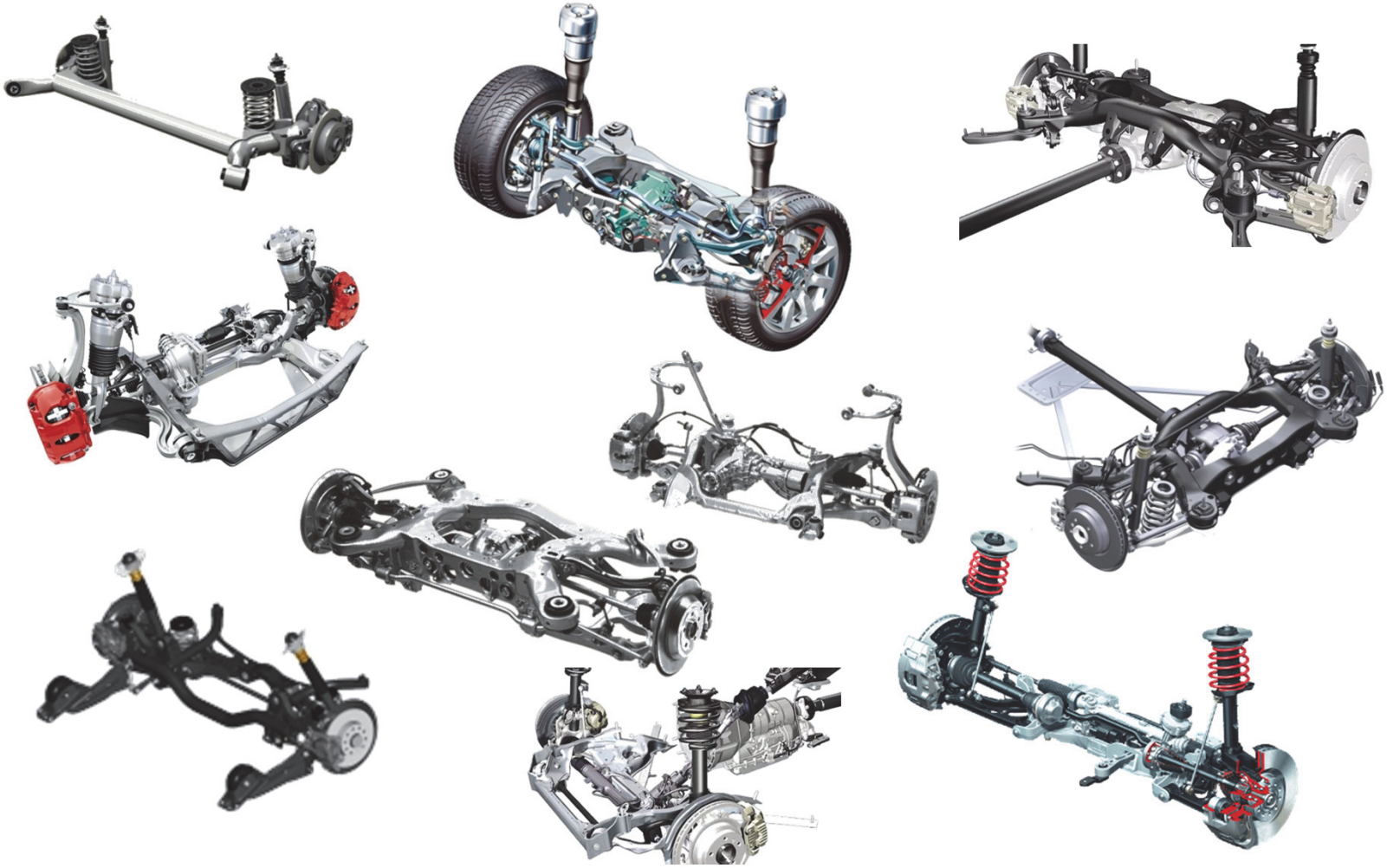
Source: Haldenwanger (1997)
DLR (2007)

The six requirements of the chassis suspension

Vertical flexibility	Longitudinal stiffness	Transverse stiffness	Precise toe-in	Camber stiffness	Support of braking force
					
– Torsion spring, coil spring – Traverse, longitudinal leaf spring – C-shaped spring	– Trailing link – (unequal length) A-frame arm, stiff triangle structure	– Transverse arm – Semi-trailing arm, stiff triangle structure	– 2 horizontal arms – (unequal length) A-frame arm, stiff triangle structure	– 2 vertical transverse arms – stiff triangle structure – Vertical guidance	– Long-short arm (sword) – Torsion bar – Vertical guidance

Source: ZF Friedrichshafen AG

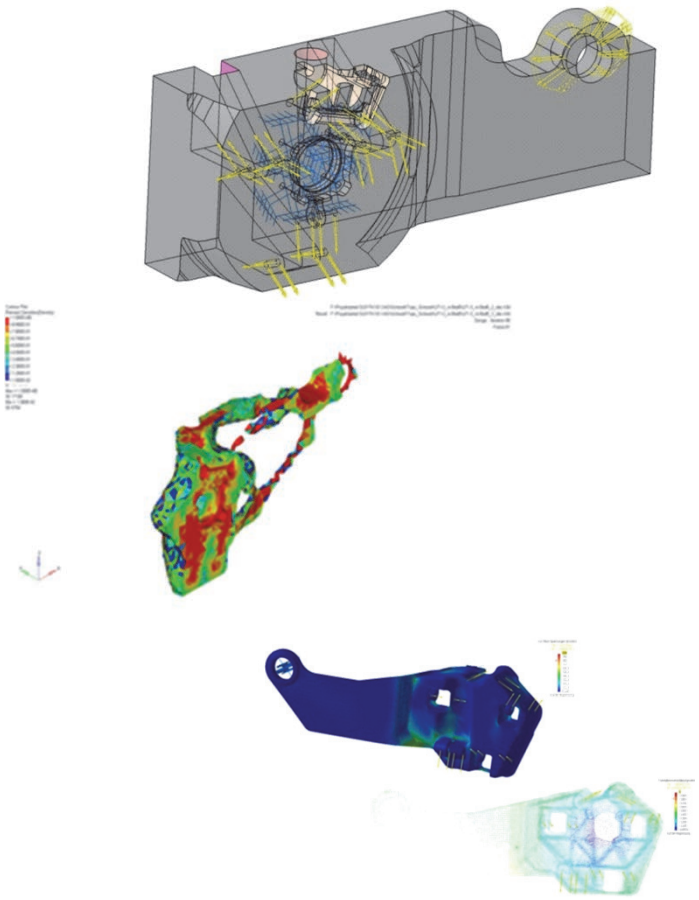
Overview in conventional chassis suspensions



Sources: BMW AG; Volkswagen AG; ZF Friedrichshafen AG; www.911erclub.com; www.auto-treff.com

FRP lightweight design in chassis suspensions

Concept design of a long-short arm (sword)

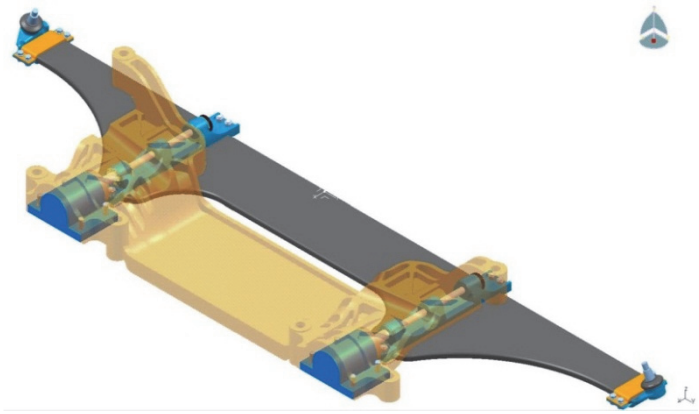


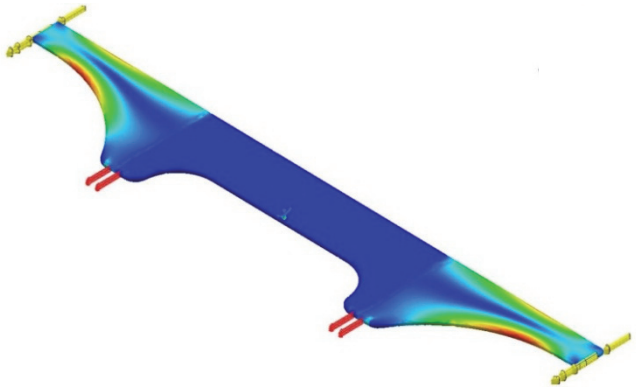
Development chain of a long-short arm concept design in FRP:

- Definition of the design space and boundary conditions
- Design of the topology model and definition of the loads
- Simulation and interpretation of the results
- Concept design of different variants
- Draft simulation of the variants with different material data
- Rating of the variants

FRP lightweight design in chassis suspensions

Concept design of a MacPherson front suspession





Aim:

concept design of a MacPherson front suspension with a traverse leaf spring

Approach:

- Detection of design space and the reference parts
- Analytical dimensioning of the traverse leaf spring
- Concept design of the traverse leaf spring
- Concept design of the subframe
- Draft simulation of the parts for evaluation of the concept

Result:

- Mass reduction by 26%

FRP lightweight design in chassis suspensions

chances and risks

Reasons for not applying known concepts in series production:

- Up until now elaborative manufactoring processes
- Lacking confidence in FRP
- Complex simulation methods because of anisotropic behaviour
- No existing databases for FRP materials

Potential for comming developments:

- Optimization of large-volume production of FRP
- Optimization of simulation tools
- Build up of material databases

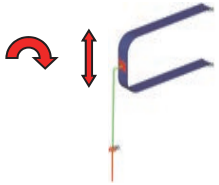
} By verification of generic parts

Verification of generic parts in FRP

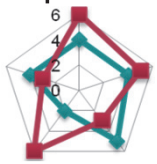
systematic approach at BMBF-ALF

DLR & Institute
LW design
General
FRP
Activation
Conclusion

Definition of load cases

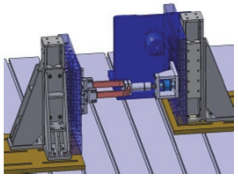


Material properties

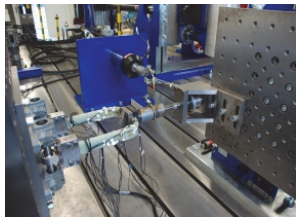


Simulation

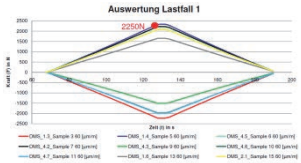
Design of testing rig



testing



Plot and analysis of test results

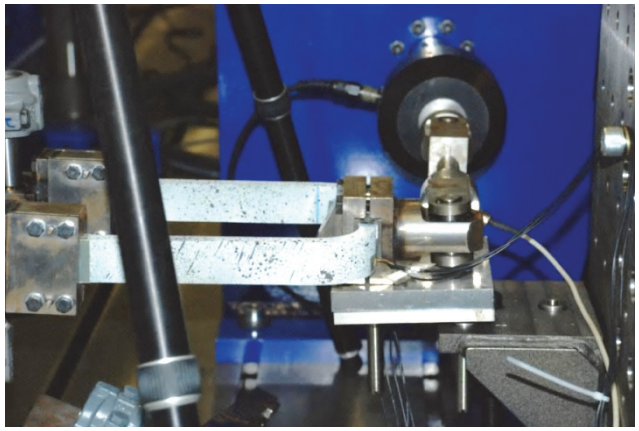


Verification of the simulation with testing results

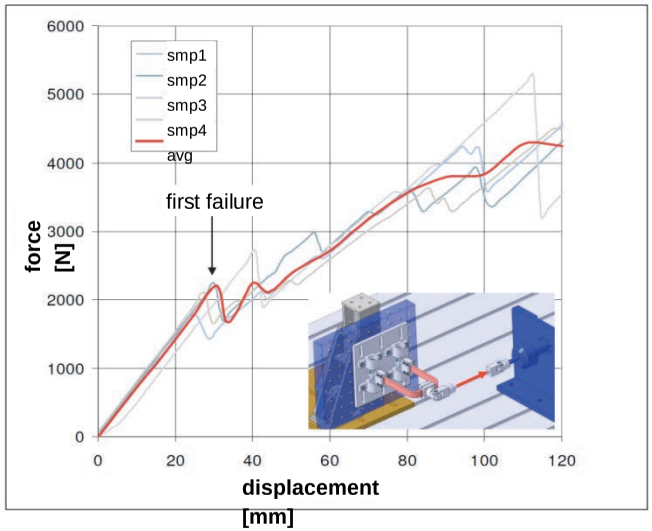
DLR

Verification of generic parts in FRP at an example

workpackages form BMBF-ALF done at DLR

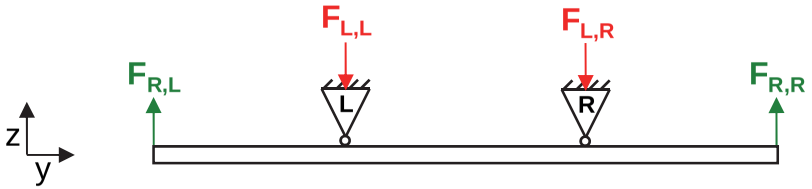


- Design and dimensioning of testing rig
- Nondestructive analysis by CT
- Testing of generic parts
- Plot and analysis of test results

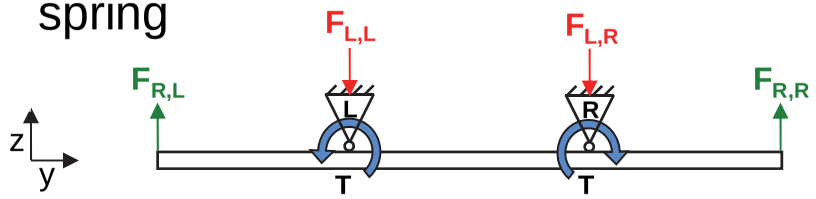


Possibilities in activating functions in chassis suspension

Traverse leaf spring:



active bearing of a traverse leaf spring



- Use of active systems to change the spring rate
- Simplest way: block the rotational degree of freedom
  - Traverse spring leaf behaves like two independent short spring leafs
  - Increase in spring rate

Example for Change of spring rate	Without active system	Blocking of rotation
Equilateral load	19,8 N/mm	98,9 N/mm
alternating load	42,4 N/mm	98,9 N/mm

DLR

Development of drive-train/vehicle concepts for the individual mobility for tomorrow´s needs

Probable concepts for tomorow:

- Universal Vehicle:
  range <600km, CI engine
  (start of fuel cell),
  ability for zero emission >~50km
  (with hybrids, Generally with FC)
- Long-Distance Vehicle:
  Range <1000km, CIE-Hybrid (pos. FC), no zero emission
  (with Otto-Hybrid)
- City Vehicle:
  Rage <200km zero emission
  modus, electric traction, batteries,
  Range Extender

Subsequent concepts:

- New Generation Car:
  Range <1000km, CIE-Hybrid and Fuel Cell,
  ability for zero emission <100km
- City Vehicle:
  Range <300km zero emission
  modus, electric traction, batteries

- New concepts of Use, Ownership and business model

Conclusion for the chassis suspensions of the future:

- Application Universal / Long-Distance Vehicle
  - Demand for vehicle dynamics, comfort and safety will be preserved respectively will increase
  - Efficency will be gained by low specific mass and where aplicable recuperation of energy
- Application City Vehicle
  - Demand for vehicle dynamics and where applicable comfort will be adappted;
    safety standards must be preseved
  - Efficency will be gained by low specific mass and where aplicable recuperation of energy

Automobile mobility persists to be a success model

Many thanks!